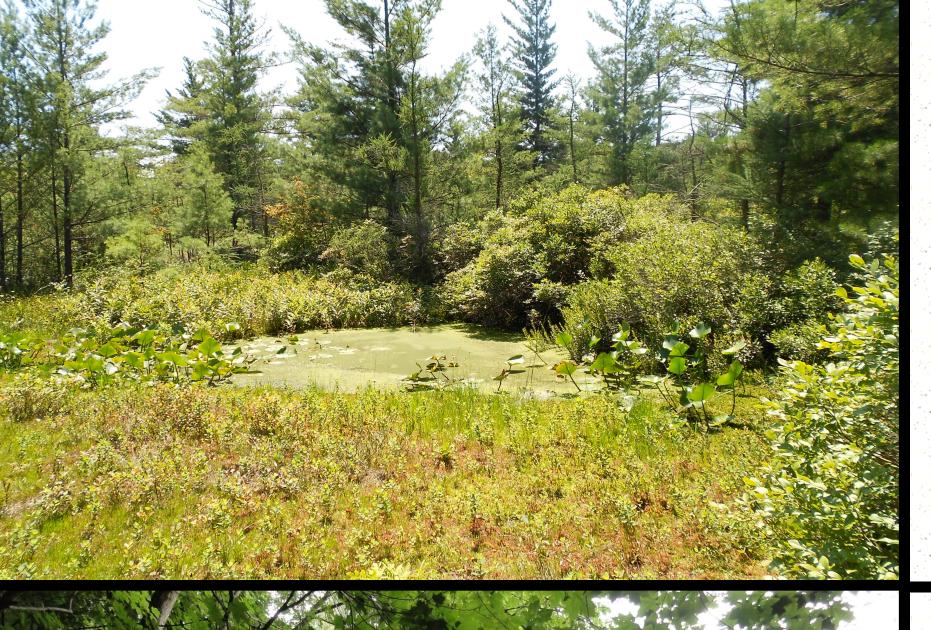


# CRITICAL WETLANDS OF INDIANA'S LAKE MICHIGAN COASTAL REGION

#### ACID BOG:

Acidic wetland with kettle holes, or depressions in glacial terrain. Consists of low shrubs and mosses; can also be a floating mat. Non-flowing, to very slow flowing water fluctuating seasonally.



#### PANNE:

Herbaceous wetland within interdunal swales, or depressions on the lee, or back side of the first or second line of dunes from the lakeshore. Naturally irrigated by outflow of groundwater.



#### CIRCUMNEUTRAL BOG:

Receives groundwater, can be a floating mat. The soils are usually peat or low nutrient organic substrates, saturated and slightly acidic. Non-flowing to slow flowing water.



#### CIRCUMNEUTRAL SEEP:

Groundwater-fed wetland on organic soils and herbaceous with scattered tree canopy. Slowly flowing water during part of the year and naturally irrigated by groundwater.



## EN:

Calcareous, or chalky, groundwater fed mosaic of grassy, sedge, grassy-sedge and tall shrub areas. Slowly flowing water; the water level fluctuates seasonally.



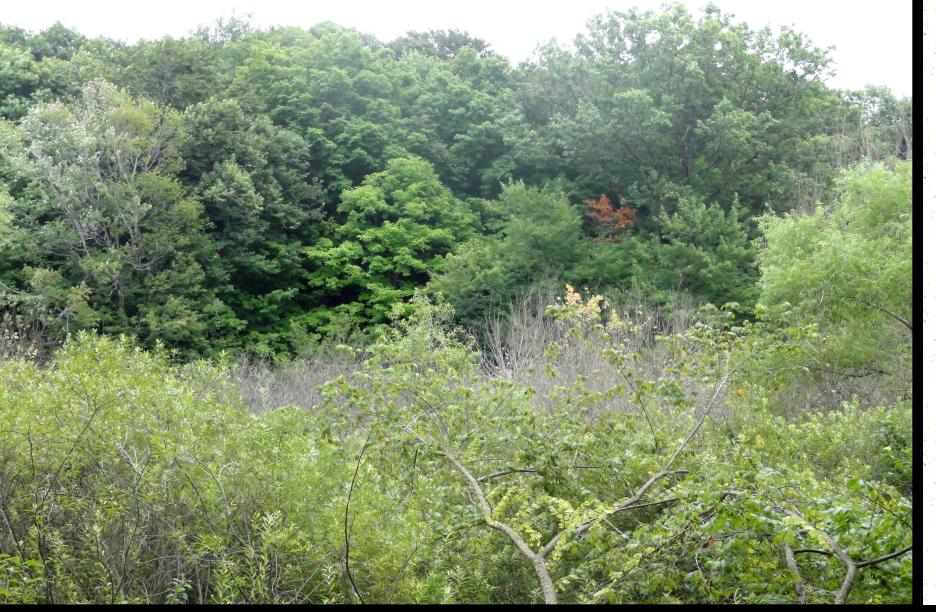
## SEDGE MEADOW:

Sedge-dominated wetland of river floodplains, lake margins, or upland depressions. Substrate is highly organic at or above the water level.



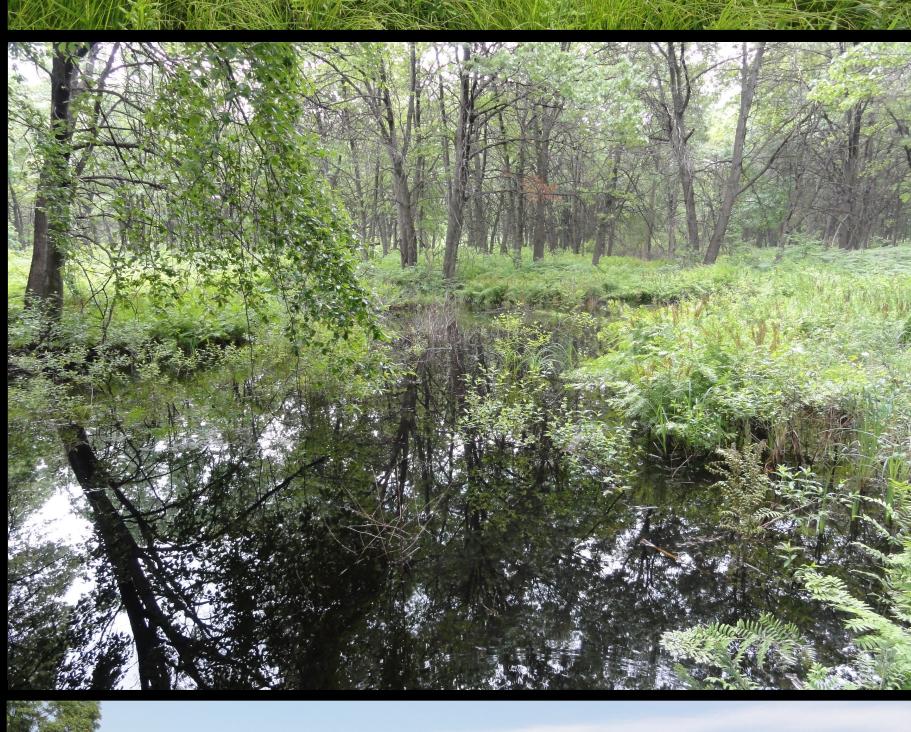
## FORESTED FEN:

Tree-dominated wetland on organic soil, which receives groundwater. Mosaic of tree, tall shrub, and herbaceous species.



#### SHRUB SWAMP:

Shrub dominated wetland permanently inundated and commonly occurs in depressions. Non-flowing water fluctuates seasonally.



# MARSH:

Herbaceous wetland of nonflowing water (e.g. lakes). Water levels may fluctuate but rarely recede to expose soil surface.



#### WET PRAIRIE:

Herbaceous wetland that occurs in deep swales; substrates range from very black mineral soils to muck.

